MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. Highly Interesting European

Intelligence. IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

DIVISION OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION. THE DIFFICULTY NOT YET SETTLED.

Important Meeting of the Cuba Slave Trade Committee in London.

THE SMYRNA TROUBLE.

THE EFFECT OF THE CONDUCT OF CAPT. INGRAHAM.

Splendid Musical Entertainment on the Atlantic.

GRISI AND MARIO IN LONDON.

THE IRISH EXODUS. Total Destruction of the Packet Ship I. Z., at Sea.

Our Paris, Constantinople, and Smyrna Correspondence.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS,

The Collins mail steamship Bultic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port at half-past twelve o'clock resterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th ult. Time:-Ten days, twenty two hours, and thirty

She experienced strong westerly gales and a heavy head sea during the first half of the passage, and moderate, pleasant weather the remainder of the The Baltic has a very heavy cargo, and nearly a

econd cargo had to be refused for want of room. On the 20th the following notice was posted on the Li-

verpool Exchange:

Carge for the Baltic for New York will be received at the Hushissen dock to morrow, at sight o'clock. In consequence of the great pressure of goods shippers will have to determine their priority if shipment of goods now in tewn and ready for shipment, by casting lets at Brown, Shipley & Co's effice, this afternoon

In accordance with this invitation, over seventy serchants assembled, and drew lots for precedence The export to America has seldom, if ever, been so active from Liverpool as it is at present. Our cor-respondent visited the sheds of the Cunard company at Coburg docks, and found there, also, a larger collection of goods than the steamships could at all ac-

gers, among whom we notice the names of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, General Cooper, the Hon. T. Butler King, Alien Dodworth, and the Jullien

There was a splendid concert given on board the Baltic on the passage. Old Neptune was the leader, assisted by Julien. The following was the pro-

GRAND CONCERT. TO ME OVER THIS (SATURDAY) NYRNING IN THE BINING SALOON,
AT HALP PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.
PROGRAMME:

'Anna Laurie'' Mrs. Bethen Piccolo "Nightingale waltz," Mr. Jul

Idem.

PART SECOND.

Sels, p'anoforte—Miss Massett.

Ballad, 'I'll Remember Tues'—Mr. Jenkins. Bishop
Andante, 'Departure of the Bultic' Jullier
Descriptive—Mr. Jullier, Mr. Dod worth, Miss Massett,
Mr. Bargh, Mr. Besser.

Comic soog. 'Mr. Normandia Maid' Mr. Comic

Allen Dodworth, Miss Massett.

Verdi Firale—National song and chorus, "The Star-Spengled Banner"—Mr Wheeler,
N. B.—At the close of the concert contributions will be received in aid of "the destitute children of deceased

The affair passed off exceedingly well. We learn from Purser Craig that Jullien's execution of the "Nightingale Waltz" upon the piccolo, was really extraordinary, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Dod worth excited the highest admiration by his fine performances; and the amateurs were excellent and were praised, as few artistes are praised, by Old Neptune in his peculiar gruff way. The amount of

Among the passengers we also notice the name of Captain J. F. Spercer, late of the packet ship I. Z. of this port. The I. Z. was destroyed by fire on the 7th ult., is lat. 41 30, lon. 61 45. The particulars of the disaster are given in another column.

The Russo-Turkish question has not yet been settled. The Czar has not signified his assent to the proposition made to him, and there are several tick-lish points still untouched. We have no indication whether the fleets will first withdraw from Turkish waters, or the Russians from Turkish territory. Both the Sultan and the Czar having now accepted the mediation of Austria, a decision will emanate from that power, or, more likely still, the terms laid down by France and England will be made the point de départ for further peaceable negotiations.

The news from China is of the highest importance. It states that the Celestial Empire is now divided, and that Nankin is independent of the Tartar

The London Times, July 23, says: The London Times, July 23, says:—

Some bands of the Bruss-sick and Florida Railway Company of Georgia, in the United States, are understood to have been oriested for sale, the principal and interest of which are stated on the bonds to be payable as the banking house of Coutts & Co Upon inquiry at that house however, it is found that they have never given their sanction to their names being used in this way, and that they are entirely ignorant of such bonds being in existence.

Two hundred and sixty-nine bags of native wild cotton from Paragoay had been received at the offices of the Manchester Commercial Association. A Mr. Drabble, of Manchester, is now in South America, making inquiry into the sources of cotton supply. It is said that this cotton grows plentifully, and is perennial, in the interior of Paraguay, and that it can easily be reached by river communication.

The strikes at Stockton are still unsettled; the workmen offer to arbitrate their demands, but the employers refuse to assent to this mode of settle-

A committee in Cape Town offers a reward of

£1,000 to any one who will find a gold field in the western districts of South Africa. The reward is not to be paid till £2,000 is extracted from the dis-

covery.

Frederick W. Clark is officially recognized as United States Consul at Sydney.

A petition is presented against the return of the

members for Liverpool, on the score of bribery and morning, 24th ult., making the run in 10 days, 11

hours and 34 minutes from this port. In cotton, a large but inanimate business had been done, at previous quotations.

Breadstuffs were firm, but the weather clearing up the market closed with less spirit. Funds dull. Manufacturing industry active

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR.

The Costa Arrest—Full Account of his Treatment by the Greeks-The Action of Captain Ingraham -Great Excitement on Shore-The Austro-Turk ish Convention-Letters Addressed to the Com-

mander of the St. Louis, &c.

An affair having occurred here of some importance, and which will naturally excite much interest in the United States, I will endeavor to give you, if net a graphic, a truthful statement of it.

On the morning of the 23d June we heard, to our astonishment, a most brutal outrage had been committed the evening previous, by a band of about fifteen ruffians, under the direction of the Austrian Consul, upon one Martin Costa, a Hungarian refugee, under American protection, by being kidnapped whilst drinking quietly his coffee on the Marino, pushed into the sea, and finally placed on board an Austrian brig-of-war in the harbor, and there

Immediately this affair became known there was a universal feeling of horror and disgust at the gross outrage, and a committee was immediately formed of English, French and Americans, for the purpose of waiting upon the English and French Consuls, to get them to interfere, as far as possible, to save him. Whilst at the English Consulate, we heard that an American ship-of-war, with her stars and stripes, was coming up the bay. It was the St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham; and as soon as the fact became known, the committee immediately went on board, to call upon Capt. Ingraham, to persuade him to act in the affair. fore this, however, he had sent for the American Consul to know what had occurred, as some of Cos ta's friends had been on board, stating the affair The Consul informed Capt. Ingraham that it was true, but that the Hungarian he did not see had a right to American protection, his document being only a certificate from the court of New York, in which he had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. Net satisfied with this, however, Capt. Ingraham went alongside of the Austrian brig intending to see Costa. He was answered that Costa was not on board. He then with the Consul immediately went to the Austrian Consul. and requested to see the captain of the brig. On seeing the Austrian captain, he immediately, in the most courteous manner, acceded to Capt. Ingraham's request, and went with him to see the refugee, of whom he asked several questions. The refugee answered that he was a Hungarian, that he had been to America, had remained there a certain time, but America, had remained there is certain time, our had no other passport than the one alluded to. He did not at that time demand American protection, probably on account of his being in the presence of Austrian officers. Capt. Ingraham then left the

probably on account of his being in the presence of Austrian officers. Capt. Ingraham then left the brig.

During the evening the excitement was very great on shore. Some refugees had collected, and during the time that two Austrian officers were en the Marino unarmed, they were attacked, and one of them, Baron Adelberg, assassistated in a most brutal manner, and was found dead in the sea the next morning. This inhuman act met with universal excoration. But still this had nothing to do with the gross outrage towards M. Costa. The English and French Consuls sent to the Governor of Smyrna, telling him an insult had been committed upon the Turkish flag, and that it must not be permitted. Capt. Ingraham, with the American Consul, also went to the Governor, protesting against such an act, and asking him to protect the honor of his own flag, and to save the man; he having been, against all right, seized in a neutral territory. However, the Governor would not act in the matter, saying he must first hear from Constantino ele. The Austrian Consul, on the other hand, demanded the Governor to seize the assassins of the Austrian officer; but as the Governor bought the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught the assassins of the Austrian officer; but as the Governor to cught. The same evening a note was addressed to Captain Ingraham, of which the following is a copy:—

Sexuena Jane 23, 1853.

Dear Sir.—I have to report that this man was one of

Ingranam, of which the following is a copy:

SMYRNA, June 23, 1853.

Drar Sir—I have to report that this man was one of the refugees whom the Turkish government refused to give up to Austria; this refusal is tantamount to a guarantee of safety for those men on Turkish soil. This individual had gene to America, and as proved by his papers, was under process of oecoming an American tit zen; having renounced all allegtance to Austria, as such Austria has no right to seize him on Turkish soil. By the convention lately signed, Turkey has agreed to sond the convention lately signed. Turkey has agreed to send these men out of Turkey; but this only gives Austria a right to formand, wherever any of them are found that the local authorities shall send them out of the country. The fact of a convention being signed by which Turkey agrees to send them out of the country, is a proof that Austria has no right to seize them on Turkish soil otherwise the convention would be unnecessary. All things considered, this man is more an American citizen as the Turkish soil them an Austria. It is smith a series the convention would be unnecessary. on things considered, this man is more an American citizen on the Turkish soil than an Austrian. It is quite clear that next after the local authorities, the American government and its representative, the American Consul, and mulitary American force here at the present time, have most right to inserfere. Yours, &c. X X

For himself and other Americans in Smyrna.

For himself and other Americans in Smyrns.

To which Captain Ingraham immediate'y replied, stating he wasas sensible as we were of the gross outrage committed upon the person of Martin Costa by the Consul of Austria, and ended his note by saying: "Anything I can do in behalf of this unf rtunate man, I shall be most happy to aid you and the Americans residing in Smyrna."

A day or two after this, a note was addressed to Captain Ingraham, signed "Humanitas," stating that it was believed to be the intention to send Costa to Tricete by the steamer the next day. Captain Ingraham immediately remonstrated against sending Costa away before he had time to hear from his Minister at Constantinople, and got under way by daylight, placing his ship ahead of the brig and steamer, no doubt to watch their movements. Despatches were received from the American Charge at Constantinople, but they were not of such a nature as to enable Captain Ingraham to act. He, however, demanded that the Hungarian should remain in port until Saturday, the 2d inst., which was acceded to.

Upon going on boar1 the morning of the 2d inst., we were supprised to find the St. Louis clearing for Upon going on boar1 the morning of the 2d inst.

acceded to.

Upon going on board the morning of the 2d inst., we were surprised to find the St. Louis clearing for action, and soon found out that despatches had been received from Mr. Brown, our Charge de Affaires at Constantinople, advising Captain Ingraham to take Martin Costa out of the Austrian brig, he having sworn allegiance to America, and was more an American, in neutral territory, than an Austrian subject.
Capt. Ingraham, on receipt of these despatches, (8 o'clock, A.M..) immediately went on board the Austrian brig and requested to see Martin Costa, which was granted. Captain I. requested of Captain Swartz (of the Austrian brig) to see the prisoner alone, which was also compiled with. Costa was then asked several questions; amongst others, if he demanded protection from the American flag. He answered he did so, and was replied to that he "should have it." After having informed the Austrian commander of his conversation with Costa, Captain Swartz, demanding Costa should be delivered upto him, granting, ultimately, until 4 o'clock P.M. for his decision. At this moment an Austrian schooner of war, of 10 guns, got under way, and centinued, until the affair was over, hovering about the brig to protect her. The latter manned her guns and cleared for action. Three Austrian steamers were also at anchor, ready for an emergency.

The excitement on shore had become intense; it was evident nothing but some friendly interference could prevent a conflict in the port. Both Americans and Austrians were standing at their guns, the former determined to have Martin Costa, the latter determined to prevent it—only four hours remaining of the time granted to the Austrians for their decision. At this time it became known that the American and Austrian Consuls had agreed between them.

determined to prevent it—only four hours remaining of the time granted to the Austrians for their decision. At this time it became known that the American and Austrian Consuls had agreed between themselves that M. Costa should be given up to the French Consul, there to remain until the affair should be settled between the two governments. The schooner anchered, and a little after 4 o'clock, Martin Costa was seen coming on shore out of the brig, under the care of Austrian marines, and an American boat pushed off from the St. Louis to accompany it. A rush was now made to the place where Martin Costa, in chains, was to land; when he did so, shouts from the thousands of spectators rent the air with "Vive l'Amerique!" "Vive l'Amerique!" He was then conducted to the place prepared for him, where he now remains, under the French protection.

The enthusiasm was beyond description, and the admiration for the energetic conduct of Mr. Brown, our acting Charge, and for the gallant coaduct of Captain Ingraham and his officers, throughout the whole affair, was as intense as it was universal., All nations here, with one accord, except, of course, the Austrians, joined in this feeling.

I forgot to mention above, that with the energetic

despatch of Mr. Brown, was a letter to Captain Ingraham from Mr. Lyons, (which does him the greatest honor.) a member of Congress from New York, now at Constantinople, agreeing fully with Mr. Brown, and urging Captain Ingraham to take immediate steps to save Costa, and thus add glory to his country and her navy, and honor to himself. I will also add that the American officers and every one else agree that the American officers and every one else agree that the Americans, on their part, behaved most gallantly, and that during the whote affair the utmost courtesy was observed by them to the American officers. I have no doubt they would have defended their ship to the last. The Austrian Consul was alone to blame in the affair, not they. The day after this affair, the Turkish government sent down a commissioner to demand the Austrian brig to give up Costa to them—but it was too late.

Veritas.

SLOOP OF WAR ST. LOUIS, SMYRNA, July 6, 1850 Arrest of Costa - The Lasso used in his Capture-Death of Baron Van Hackelberg-Preparations for a Naval Engagement - The Position of the Saint Louis-Costa sent on Shore-American Seamen at their Guns-Their Conduct-The Fourth of

July at Smyrna, &c., &c. I have, unexpectedly, to again address you, and with that pride that ever fills the heart of an American in his triumphs, shall detail you the events al-

luded to, and I trust that they will prove of interest. Upon our arrival here on the 22d ult, we learned immediately that the day previous a Hungarian, Martin Costa, who formerly formed one of Kossuth's suite in America, had, by the order of the Austrian Consul, been seized by about twenty Greeks. While quietly smoking his pipe, a lasso was thrown over his head, and being dragged into the water, was bound and carried off to the Austrian brig Huzzar and placed in irons. Great enthusiasm greeted our arrival. The foreigners crowded to the ship and said that it was an ordination of Providence that we had arrived. Immediately upon learning the above facts, Capt. Duncan, N. Ingraham, with the American Consul, called to see the Hungarian, who, it was said, had an American protection Stopping at the brig Huzzar, the first lieutenant of that vessel told Capt. Ingraham that the Hungarian was not on aboard, which proved a falsehood. Captain ngraham determined not to be put off They repaired to the shore, called upon the Austrian Consu and demanded to see the man. There he found the can tain of the brig, who politely accompanied him to his vessel, where Capt. Ingraham found the Hungarian in the main hold, chained to the deck. In the conversation that took place he stated that he had declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States; but he had no papers, nor sould he demand

Placed in a situation that required much care to avoid difficulties, our captain wrote to Constantino ple, and while awaiting an answer, one of the offi eers of the brig Huzzar was attacked on shore, and stabled. Jumping into the water, he was drowned On the day of his funeral, the men and officers who attended were fully armed. The Austrian consul by request, obtained a large guard of Turkish solliers, armed his dwelling, as he feared assassination While waiting the arrival of our letter from Censtantinople, Captain Ingraham learning that the Austrian brig would either get underweigh and take the Hungarian to Trieste, or else be would be trans ferred to the mail steamer and sent there, the citi zens met in large bodies and held meetings, and many committees called upon Captain Ingraham and begged him to do all in his power. An anony mous letter was received by Captain Ingraham, set ting forth the case in a light which we had known nothing of. It was signed "Humanity."

A written protest was sent to the captain of the Buzzar, by Captain Ingraham. No definite reply was received, and on the morning of the 29th ult we got under weigh, and beating to the wind ward, anchored close to the Austrian brig, with every preparation for an action. On shore the excitement was intense. Thousands thronged the shore and anxiously awaited our expected engagement; our position was excellent; with one broadside we could rake the brig, and with the other sink the mail steamers if they offered any resistance. All, however, remained quiet, and we received assur. from Constantinople. The Hungarian still remained in chains, and on the 1st instant a fine large Aus

from Constantinople. The Hungarian still remained in chains, and on the 1st instant a fine large Austrian schooner, of sixteen guns, arrived; also, two mail steamers carrying four guns each. Thus you see the Austrians had nearly double our number of guns. On the morning of the 2d July, the mail arrived from Constantinople, and Captain Ingraham received letters from Mr. Brown, stating that the Hungarian, Martin Costa, had from him an American protection. In the morning, a little before 8 o'clock, Captain Ingraham went to the Austrian brig and saw the imprisoned Hungarian, and asked him if he wished American protection; he replied "I do." Then Captain Ingraham said, "you shall have it:" and immediately our gallant captain went into the brig's cabin and demanded that the prisoner should be sent on shore in eight hours, and then he returned to his own ship; we immediately went to quarters and got ready for a general action. At 10 o'clock a letter arrived from the captain of the brig Huzzar, protesting against our firing into either him or the schooner, in order to get passession of Martin Costa's person; we returned no reply, save a repetition of our demands in writing.

Shortly after it had become known that we would attack the Austrian vessels if the man was not delivered up by four o'clock in the afternoon, the shores became crowded with thousands to see the fight. The schooner got under weigh, and lay to, off and on, about a halt mile distant; the brig-remained at quarters, and silently, for several hours, we awaited the time for action. Many deputations of citizens came from shore, else I will take him. My cause is that of justice and I cannot fail. I have stated the time."

The citizens returned to shore, and soon after we learned that the Austrian, American and French

The citizens returned to shore, and soon after we The citizens returned to shore, and soon after we learned that the Austrian, American and French consuls had entered into a convention that the Hungarian should be given up to the French consul, to live at his house, and to remain there until the American and Austrian consuls should both give their written consent for his delivery to either the one or the other, and that the ambassadors at Constantinople should decide that—all subject to the approval of Captain Ingraham. Our object was gained, and Captain Ingraham with his usual suavity connided. A few minutes before four o'clock, Martin Costa was seen to pass over the brig's side, enter a boat, and pull towards the shore. Our hoat followed, and as we touched the shore the shouts of "Vive and as we touched the shore the shouts of "Vive" I Americane!" "Vive la Republique!" "Bravo!" were desfening. With shouts of joy our officers were surrounded, a thousand hats flew in the air, and the people would almost have earried us on the table of the shouts of th

officers were surrounded, a thousand hats flew in the sir, and the people would almost have sarried us on their shoulders.

In the evening a band came off in a small steamer and screnaded us, and gave repeated cheers, with their usual shouts of "Vive la Republique."

Thus ended July 2, a proud day to us, and. I'm sure, to every one who loves liberty. But let me raise my voice and give to gallant Captain Ingraham the credit that his promptitude, energy and decision deserves. Thus in this instance, as has ever marked his career in the Navy acting with that determination that carries conviction to all of the justice of his course, he gained his object, added more glory to his name, rescued an American citizen from the hands of blood thirsty Austria, and threw upon the stars and stripes a new gleam of Liberty's light, which, God grant, may ever protect, as she has done, the oppressed. The enthusiasm of the crew was great; every heart was deeply interested, and to the last drop of their blood would they have fought. Cool, calm and determined, they stood for horrs silently at their guns, impatiently awaiting the signal to rush to certain victory.

It was a fine sight, and one that could not fail to make the warm blood of every lover of liberty dance through his veins. Let this ever stand as an example for the future actions of our naval commanders. To beard the lion in his den, and at all hazards protect our citizens abroad. Doubtlessly our gallant captain will be called home to explain this affair.

Again within this year has the public seen what metal at least two of their naval commanders are

composed of—Hollins in the Gulf squadron, and Duncan N. Ingrabam in the Mediterranean, have shown truly how bravely our flag is borne. And they give evidence, should war occur, what promptitude would follow every step.

On the Fourth, our Independence day, the citizens ashore gave a splendid picnic to all the efficers of the St. Louis. The affair came off on the opposite shore of the bay, and I am told the officers proved their ability to entertain the fair as well as to fight for the oppressed. To-morrow we sail for Malta, and I must wish you adien, leaving for you to place this matter before the public in its true light, which is as I have stated it to you.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From Smyras, July 15, se learn that the Austrian figates Bellons and Novurs had arrived, but the United States corrects \$\foating{E}\$ Louis had left. We hear nothing else of the Korzta affair; but the follow-lowing letter in the London News of the 25th, has a bearing

we hear nothing else of the Korzta affair; but the followlowing lether in the London News of the 25th, has a bearing
on it—

TO THE EDITION OF THE DAILY NEWS—

SIR—It is right the sublic should be informed that Cap
tain Roszta the Hungarian refugee who was recently
taken princer at Suyrra, newer gave and as a subodi
nate officer could not give, the promise not to return to
Turkey. It is true that during the detention of the Hungaria: rafugees in Turkey, it was suggested to them that
a promi e bever to return might facilitate their lineration; but the condition was not accounted by them;
and Gen. Meszaros late Minister of War in Hungary,
as a sessed with characteristic maximes—"No conditions
but Hearty." That liberty was given to them without
any condition and Capt Koszta well ken en is our army
as a brave soldier left Turkey with Gen Meszaros and
arrived with one hundred of his fellor countrymen, on
the 5th of June 1851 at Southam ston.

This declaration I received from Gen. Meszaros, by
whom I am authorized to make use of it.

(Signed)

H. RONAY, Ph. Dr., and
Alember of the Hungarian Academy at Peeth.

Mr. Korsta at hast accounts, was still in the safe keeping
of the French C usul

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from
Vienna under date July 22d, thus alludes the Koszta
difficulty at Smyrna:—

"The Smyrna affair appears to have entered into a

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Visuna under date July 22d, thus alludes to the Koszta difficulty at Smyrna affair appears to have entered into a new phase. The frieste paper brings information which it is evidently most unwilling to credit; this is, that Koszta is actually an Auerican attizen

"The misunderstanding between the Austrian government and the United States is likely to be a serious one. On the 5th, the Italian and Hungarian refugees in Constantinople gave Mr. March a seremader and the American diplomarist came out on his belomy, and gave a cheer for the freedom of the United States, Italy, and Hungary. On the 13th, as soon as the two Austrian trigates, Belloma and Novarra, sailed into Smyrna harbor, the United States sloop weighed anchor and left. This circumstance is related by the Austrian paper with an appearance of saisfaction but in my opinion this govern on which it gave America an opportunity of picking a quarrel. The Austrian press assets that the assassia of the young cadet—a certain Bassiva, an Hungarian—was in the service of Mr. Lewis, the Roglish clergyman, and it is hinted that the reverend gentleman connived at the murderer's escape. Is it necessary to say that any charge against a man with a drop of Auglo Saxon blood in his veins readily obtains belief?"

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Our Constantinople Correspondence UNITED STATES CORVETTE LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, 1853.

rrival of the American Corvette Levant-Passage of the Dardanelles-The Combined Fleets-An Attack by Locusts-The Eastern Question-Passengers in the Levant-Expected Visit to the Sultan-List of Officers, &c., &c.

We have just arrived from Greece, after a passage of nine days. Yesterday we kept up, as customary with us, the Fourth. In coming through the Dardanelles we passed through the French and English fleets, which amount to twenty-eight sail. exphanged salutes, while under full sail, and it was a splendid sight. A short time afterwards we were very much annoyed by a flight of locusts which con. tinued about three hours, during which the air looked as if filled with snow. Many struck our sails and the deck was literally strewn with them.

The fortifications are very fine; the guns are o immense calibre, and are of such dimensions that if a poor devil was caught in the rain he might crawl into one with ease for shelter. In the French and English squadrons they think there will be no war and it is the general impression out here that the Russians are inclined to get out of it.

The Hon. Mr. Marsh and wife are on board with us. We like him exceedingly. We expect to visit the Sultan in a few days with him. To-morrow is one of their great festival days. All well on board-The United States frigate Cumberland and sloop St' Louis are also here. The following is a list of our officers:-

L. M. Goldsborough, Commander; Robert F. Pinkney James H. Strong, John P. Decatur, Wilham F. Epicer Lieutenants; W. C. Temple, Master; L. M. Minor, Surgeon; John F. Steele, Purser; R. F. Mason, Passed Assistant Surgeon; H. N. Crabb, T. Lee, A. W. Johnson, Passed Midshipmen; R. H. Cayle, W. T. Glassel, Midshipmen; R. Powers, Boatswain; R. Webber, Gunner; J. Stinson, Carpenter; M. Pecor, Sallmaker.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

THE SULTAN AND THE DIPLOMATS PEACE ANTICI-PATED—THE SHYRNA RIOTS—REPORTED PUR-CHASE IN THE MEDITERBANEAN BY AMERICA

CHASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY AMERICA—HEALTH OF THE SULTAN—THE POSITION OFKOSZTA, ETC., ETC.
Advices by mail from Constantinople were to the 8th ult. They mention only that frequent conferences were taking place between the Divan and the ambassadors of the great European powers. The Perte had given the abstrain minister all the satisfact on sought for the late assessment in the satisfact on sought for the late assessment in the satisfact on sought for the late assessment at Smyrna. Three of the assessment, all Italians had been arrested, but the fourth, a Hungarian, who actually stabed the victim had escaped.

An important rumor was circulating, to the effect that the American consul had commenced negotiations for the ossisten to the United States of the port of Marmorizz. In c. nn etien with this remor was another, that a sum of \$500 000 in American gold had been paid to the Sultan—not said by whom, or why.
Since matters began to look brighter, the Sultan's health is re-established.

Since matters began to look brighter, the Sultan's health is re-established.

The Brealau Gazette has letters from Kalisch of the 17th. Its correspondent says — "According to the option of high placed officers, who make no secret of the matter the Emperor of Russia will not give up one of his demands upon Turkey especially now that he is in porsession of the principalities; and thus it is their conviction, as well as that of most people, that war is in switable."

The Russian government is about to have measured the degrees of the meridian from the North Cape. in 72½ deg. north latitude, to the mouth of the Danube, in 65½ deg of the same latitude—that is, on a line which traverses Euro, e in its whole length, and forms about a fourteenth part of the entire direumference of the earth. This measurement will exceed by three degrees the largest ever before executed—that which the English carred from the Himalays to the southern point of British India.

The Paris cerrespondent of the London Chromole writish India.

carried from the Bimalays to the southern point of British India.

The Paris cerrespondent of the London Chrontole writing under date of July 24, says:—"An army of 260 000 new is stationed at the frontiers, and since the 2d of this north a Russismforce of 65,000 men has earered the Morio Walisshian provinces. Thus the Rubicon is passed The Russian first was yesterday seen in the Black Sea, but forty miles diviant from the mouth of the Bosphorus Matters have assumed a most warleke aspect during the last few days, and everything portends ominous events. A pacific solution of the Turkshi question seems at present very difficult. Councils are daily being held. The representatives of England, France, and Austria have met reveral times, and have daily conference at the Parts."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Our Parts Correspondence Parts, July 21, 1853.

The Royal Excursion to the Pyrenees-Military Manauvres and Soldiers-Amusements-Roya Visits-Queen Christina at Malmaison-The Village and its Traditions-Another Attempt to Murder the Emperor-More Investigations-The Commune Revolutionnaire-The East-Names of the Prisoners-The Sultan's Finances-The Charivari" in Trouble-General Finances, &c.

The departure of the Emperor and Empress for the Pyrenees is decided upon, but the utmost secrecy is kept about the day at which it will take place. Nevertheless, all the preparations for the excursion are completed, and ne doubt the imperial couple will leave St. Cloud in the mest strict incognito, as it has been decided. On Saturday last, Louis Napoleon and the Empress were driving in the neighborhood of Versailles, when their carriage, whilst crossing the railway, was nearly crushed by the engine of a train which was passing at the same time. The consequence was that the horses were frightened by the whistle of the engine and ran for a few minutes, thus giving to the vehicle an impulse which saved the lives of the Emperor and Empress. This last person was so much frightened that she fainted, and did not recover for about five minutes.

The imperial court has put on mourning for three days, in consequence of the death of Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps, one of the relations of Empress Eugenia. The ceremony of the funeral which took place on the 18th instant, in the church of La Made-leine, was attended by all the diplomatic corps and

The military displays are still à ordre du jour at the camp of Satory, and the Emperor is giving him-self, every week, the pleasure of a mimic war, which seems to afford him much gratification. On Monday last, we had the spectacle of an imi-tation of the battle of Marengo-the celebrated battle of General Bonaparte—which was a very of the first Napoleon. The Empress, Duke and Duchess of Albe, as well as Queen Christina and Duke of Riansares, were present and took much interest in the mustering of the troops. The Emperor, desirous to afford some amusement to the troops, has ordered that an immense amphitheatre, built with earth and sand, wood and canvass, should be built on the ground of Satory, and that twice or three times a week the company of riders of the Circus and Hippodrome would amuse the soldiers and officers with their numerous performances. The first entertainment of the kind will be given on Tuesday of next week, in case the provisional amphitheatre

will be completed.

The Dowager Queen of Spain, Christina, is now The Dowager Queen of Spain, Christina, is now residing at La Malmaison, near Rueil, a few miles from Paris. The runer of her desire to marry one of her daughters to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, is without any foundation, and has been denied by her as well as by the imperial family. Louis Napoleon sent to Christina one of his aids-decama to invite her to come to St. Cloud, where she was taken into one of the imperial vehicles and received by the Emperor and Empress. General Munoz, her bushand, was present and was gallantly entertained by the Empress, and Christina took occasion to pay her a charming compliment upon the high rank which she had exchanged for a lower condition. On Tuesday last, Louis Napoleon and his wife returned the visit to Queen Christina, in her residence of La Malmaison; and Iam told that the Emperor could not refrain from showing some emowife returned the visit to Queen Carristina, in her residence of La Malmaison; and I am told that the Emperor could not refrain from showing some emotion when he entered the house in which his mother and relatives had been living under so many extraordinary positions. In short, the sejorn of Christina in Europe must be considered as a concession made to the revolutionary opposition of Madrid, which attributed to the influence of the widow of Ferdinand and to the Duke of Riansares, her new husband, the dangerous crisis which has been agitating the government of Isabella for the last six months. The Malmaison (cursed house) was formerly a "hospital," and it has been reported that a fortune teller had foretold to Jesephine that she would become Queen of France, and would die in a hospital. As it may be observed, this prophecy was accomplished, owing to the etymology of the name given to the retired villa where Josephine breatned her last. Napoleon departed from La Malmaison in 1816, to embark on board of the English man-of-war which took him to St. Helena.

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The Baron of Seebach, Envoy Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Saxony, called on Monday last at St. Cloud to deliver to the Emperor the notification of the wedding of his nephew, Prince Frederic Augustus Albert, Duke of Saxony, to Princess Caroline—Wasa, daughter of Prince Gustave Wasa, the heir to the kingdom of Sweden. It is said that Louis Napoleon manifested a sort of coolness to Baron de Secbach, for it will be remembered that the Minister of Saxony had first been the intermediary of his desire to marry himself to Princess Caroline. As a matter of course, this "obliged audience" did not much please the Emperor.

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I refused to believe the report that another attempt to murder Louis Napoleon had been made, but after the most particular enquiry. I am forced to announce it here as a positive fact. On Friday last, whilst the Emperor and Empress were passing in their carriage on the place de la Concorde, on their way to St. Cloud, a man who was on the passage drew out of his pocket a pistol, which he aimed at them; he was on the eve of pulling the trigger when a coachman rushed upon him and prevented him from doing so. The mur derer was taken to prison, and he here confessed that he did belong to the company of the Opera Comique, and had sworn the most solemn oaths to kill the Emperor.

The prosecution of the Opera Comique plot is still going on, and the secret society by which this still going on, and the secret society by which this murder had been decided is said to consist of two hundred persons. It is said that the Emperor did not believe that the conspiracy was "genuine," and that M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, was obliged to have him the nistols and daggers which had been

It is well known that the secret societies are now organized on a very large scale, and their existence is the mare dangerous as the conspirators are carolically figure, and not by name. But despite all the efforts of Louis Napoleon's government to call them out in the streets, they will not make any attempt of the kind till they are sure of success.

The prosecution against the socialists, called members of the comment revolutionaire, began yesterday, under the control of M. Lagonidec, at the priloc court of the Sixth Chamber. There are twenty one occusés, among whom are Messers Félix Lyal, Bolchot, Canssidiere, (now in New York.) Avere, Rougee, Bravard, Berlier, Genin, Gravier, Bardot, Libersalle, Cordier, Langeines Merlet Vignot, Oben, Desenfants, and Mrs. Foubare, Libetsalle, and Desenfants. The proceedings of the trial are kept so secret that the journals will scarcely be allowed to know and publish the sentence. It is supposed that the accused will all be sentenced to exile, and sent either to Lambello, in Algiers, or to Cayenne, South America.

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The new Prefect of the Scine, M. Hansseman, is now fully in possession of M. Berger's office, and I am teld by all these who are acquainted with him, that this public officer will replace M. Berger in all respects. The politeness, integrity and high education of M. Hansseman render him fit for the distinguished position which he now occupies. Madame Hansseman is also an accomplished lady, whose grace and charming manners will be much appreciated. On Sunday last the musical bands of the different regiments of the National Guard assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and gave to the prefect and lady a mammoth serenade, which was quite a brilliant affair.

The fete day of Count de Chambord was celebrated in France by many persons of the legitimist opinion, on the 15th of July. Despite the orders of the police, grand dinners were given in the saloons of several rectaunateurs. At Frohsdey all the leaders of the legitimist party were congregated, headed by Count de St. Priest, and the fete was magnificent. I am told that, during the summer season, Count de Chambord will go to Claremon to assist at the anniversary mass for the death of Louis Philippe. Thus the fusion of the two parties would be considered as an accomplished fact.

The great Sheriff of Morocco, Sidi Abdel-Salam Ben sidi Hadji-el-Arabi el-Ouason, and his suite, composed of thirty-live individuals, the direct heirs of Mahomet, arrived on the 15th at Manseilles, on board of the propeller Marocain, to take passage for La Mecca on board of the steamer Albatrosa. There were also two hundred Arabs, who go to France and England, and would declare that they are contented with the measures which have already been taken, and with the way of dealing of the Federal Council with the refugees.

In Germany the finemers of their congregation to the Protestants, and they have solemnly declared that the marriag

grino.

Another riot took place at Corpon, during which a person was killed by the political refugees living

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The Turkish question is decidedly a riddle, which cannot be unveiled and explained except by the future. But we may say, with much reason, that if the question is not settled within a few days, despite the great desire of Europe to avoid a war, it will be the fault of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. But to give satisfaction to Nicholas, as well as a guarantee for the future, or the interest of the religious protectorate. M. Drouyn Lhuys' reply to the note of M. de Nesselrode has been much approved by the diplomats in general; it is not only a concise and true document, but it gives a faithful history of all the difficulties between Russia, France and Turkey during the embassy of M. de Lavalette. In short, everything leads us to believe that we shall maintain the state of peace which now exists; but no one can tell what are the private desires of Russia, and there lies the question—the nucleus of the difficult. and there lies the question ty. According to a private correspondence received by l'Assemblee Nationale, and repuelished by all the leading newspapers, the representatives of the great powers of Europe, France, England, Austria and Prussia, had made an arrangement to propose terms of peace to Russia. This settlemen

pose terms of peace to Russia. This settlement, which was offered for the sanction of Abdul Medjid, after the Ramazan, was fully approved by him. It is now uncertain whether Nicholas will do the same, and will not find a pretext to trouble the peace of Europe. It is said that M. Delacour, the new ambassador of France, has done all in his power to force this settlement into execution. Will he succeed?

Abdul Medjid, in order to meet with all the expenses of war or peace, has sent to the mint of Constantinople all his silverware which he inherited from his mother, and which is said to amount to eight millions one hundred thousand francs. In the meantime he has sent to Paris a sum of money sufficient to pay for the muskets which had been sold to him by the French government. Abdul Medjid seems to be desirous to repulse the rumor spread for some time past, that his treasury is totally empty.

M. de Visterliff, Ambassador of Russia in Paris, has manifested much anger at the late caricatures published against his government in the Charicari, and the Minister of the Interior has ordered the editor of that journal not to continue any longer these jokes against Nicholas.

The Russian army, which has crossed the Pruth at Leowa, is commanded by General Luders, and is composed of 120,000 men. It is said that there are 240,000 men on the other side of the Pruth ready to march if necessary.

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In Egypt there were 22,000 men embarked on the 7th of July for Constantinople, and another body of 13,000 were geady to leave.

The Governor of Montenegro, Osman Bashay, for fear that the people of that country would resume the war during the trouble of the Turkish difficulties with Russia, has ordered all the Christian population to march against Podgorrizza, but they have refused, and it is supposed that the Montenegrins will again enter into the battle field if there is any attempt of a war made in Turkey.

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Mr. Antoine Borg, Chancellor of the General French Consulate of New York, has arrived in Paris, where he was received with much courtesy by all the chiefs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and also b the Minister himself.

B. H. R.

The People Puzzled about the Season An Imbre la Company Started Stormy in the 'Provinces The Crops Races and Restaurant's Public Im

provements-Coinage-A New P fotive Agentprovements—Comage—A Coal— Madame Alboni Chloroform instead of Coal— Madame Alboni about to be Married—A Distir aguished American in Paris -- General News, &c ., &c.
The "oldest inhabitants" of France assert that they

have not seen or heard that the temperature of this country bad experienced fr ,r many years the numerous variations which are felt this year. Are we in the summer season? I .re we in the winter? Such are the questions aske d. For four days the weather has become so chilly that in many places feel has been prepared and lighted up. On Saturday last, particularly, the temperature was only nine degrees above zero. To e public promenades and the Elysian Fields were de serted, and the singing women of the cafes chaute as were freezing in their white muslin garments. A cold shower of rain, and a still more cold wind blew from the north, and the Seine river was 3007; four metres above its ordinary level. Owing to this dreadful rain a company has just been imperted from London, which is called "A Company of Umbrellas," and which has for its object to hire umbrellas to those who are taken by surprise by a sudden shower. The person who takes an umbrell gives one franc as deposit, and pays only two cents an hour for the use of the course chef. The stock of umbrellas is, already ten thousand, and will soon be increased. This new association has been much

favored by the public. Fre m all parts of the provinces we receive the most ter the accounts of the damage caused by storms vithin the last seven days. In the department of Sur de Calais, on the 15th inst., a severe tornado frightened the inhabitants, and it seemed to everybody that